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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 33.

REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

We have recently met in several quarters with the inquiry: How is Massachusetts disposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency? It is clear that no one can give a positive and definite answer to this question, and we do not know that any one has made such a canvas of public opinion here as would enable us to give an approximate one. We took occurs about three months since to give briefly some reason against any agitation of the Presidential question arising out of the prominence given to Gen. Taylor, and those reasons still exist; but in reference to the question above alluded to, in this view, it is proper to advert to some principal in the selection of a President, which may well enough be settled here, in advance of the naming of candidates:

This is becoming a subject of extreme interest in this country. It is moving deeply our religious bodies, entering with great earnestness and with decisive effects, into our political contests, and thus agitating our national councils. As Christian patriots, we cannot be justified in holding to the institution of slavery, cannot, under any circumstances, vote for a slaveholder for any office. If the proposition were true, it would be a first and leading rule in the choice of a presidential candidate. But it must be clear to every one who respects the Constitution and desires to preserve the Union, that it is not true. Its direct tendency is to make a Northern and Southern party; its immediate effect would be a practical dissolution of the Union, whatever name might be given to the event. To carry it out would be to enforce a qualification of all's not to be admitted by the Constitution, and to awaken sectional animosities, not necessarily involved in the question of the presidency, and fatal to the existence of the government.

For these reasons, we hold this proposition to be wholly untenable, and one which cannot influence any large part of the voters of Massachusetts. They are strong feelings upon the subject of slavery. They regret its existence, they are desirous for its extinction, and they are determined to use their full influence to prevent its increase. But they will not commit themselves to the fatal assertion, that they will not for the good of the country, with any of those who, under the compromises of the Constitution, now hold slaves.

Another point constantly brought into this investigation now, and suggested by the question which we have cited, is that of military success, as forming a claim to civil position. This is a matter, with regard to which the theory is easily stated, while the feeling which sometimes opposes that theory is not so easily, to be controlled. The President, or any other civil officer, should be looked upon as a post of duty as well as a post of honor. To have performed some public service well, while it may entitle an officer to promotion, furnishes no reason why he should be placed in a station which he cannot fill, to lose, in a position he did not seek, laurels which he had fairly won.

This is not an objection to selecting a military candidate, such as a civil officer, but only a reason why the claims of a successful soldier should be considered pre-eminent. It is sufficient to show that it is not necessary to give high office to the feelings which sometimes oppose that theory, and that difficulty, to be controlled. The President, or any other civil officer, should be looked upon as a post of duty as well as a post of honor.

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Finally, we may say for the Whigs of Massachusetts, that their first object in selecting a candidate will be to name one who will represent their principles as they apply to the whole Union. They do not wish to set up the candidate of a sect or a sect. Their choice must be a strong man, able and willing to carry on the government of the country upon the principles of the Constitution, doing the good which that instrument permits it to do, and not its restrictions for the purposes of evil. Whether or not that choice is from among the heroes of our gallant army will be a secondary consideration. If the evil qualities are not fully exhibited, the military triumph must go for nothing. If the Whigs of Massachusetts vote against Taylor, it will not be because he is a slaveholder; if they vote for him, it will not be because he is a General.

MORE STRAWS.

At a meeting of the people without distinction of party, in Lumbard county, South Carolina, it was resolved, unanimously, that Congress has no power to pass any law effecting 'either directly or indirectly, immediately or immediately, the institution of slavery,' and that the passage of any such law in Congress, would be a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, destructive of the born自由 of the Union, subversive of the people of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as members of any party, we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President of the United States, who will not, previous to the election, pledge himself to oppose at all times the passage of any law, by Congress, affecting in any way the institution of slavery; and if elected, while acting as President of the United States, the exercise of the veto power shall always be against any such law, whether the same be contained in any provision or otherwise.

Resolved, unanimously, That on the subject matter of these resolutions, among ourselves, we know no party distinction, and never will know—so that we will be either all Democrats, or all Whigs, neither!

C. Williams, a Whig, who had been particularly active in getting up the meeting, said:

This was no party question; it was a great southern, a great constitutional question—one which absorbed every other political question; the South had now nothing to do with President; she was to go for herself—for self-government; but if that gentleman now was a candidate for the Presidency, and would not endorse the sentiments embodied in the resolutions now reported, he would dissolve all connection, as politicians, with Mr. Clay, and himself.

The Colonel then read extracts from the speech of Mr. Wintrop, whom he said was a brother to the Whig. He denounced the Representative from Boston in measured terms, for during, in the last Assembly of the Nation, to assert that on the question of slavery, he was position unjust or otherwise, his mind and the mind of Massachusetts and New England was made up. He then exhibited the Senate against the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, yet accompanied that vote with declarations of his approval of the principles contained therein. He denounced such conduct as open hostility, a temporizing policy to gain time, more effectively to crush and destroy us.

THE SOUTH AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The N. Orleans Bee, the leading Whig paper in Louisiana, uses the following emphatic language in an article urging Gen. Taylor upon the people of the South:

One reason why the South should, and probably will sustain Gen. Taylor for the presidency is, because his nomination affords a final and unlooked for chance for government patronage say more than this.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD--OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1847.

THE LIBERATOR.

WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP. NO. IV.

Extracts from the Journal of Major JOHN B. COLBURST, while acting under the appointment of the British Government as a Special Magistrate in Barbadoes, during the memorable experiment of negro apprenticeship in the West Indies.

Having some years ago visited one of the slave States in America, and having minutely inquired into the treatment of the slaves; and contrasting what has come to my knowledge on this subject, since my arrival in the West Indies, with what I witnessed in America, it is plain the slaves here have, for above forty years, enjoyed perfect freedom in comparison. No words can convey any adequate conception of the desolating misery of the great body of the slaves in these States, particularly the field laborers. I shall not here enter into statements of facts, already detailed by able writers on American slavery. These statements I have read, and in all the leading particulars can vouch for their authenticity, because I have seen such with my own eyes—exhibitions frightful to behold. 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From the Boston Atlas.

SLAVE AND FREE LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

The strike of the white workmen in the Tredegar and Armon Iron Works, at Richmond, Virginia, in consequence of the employment of slaves in parts of the Works, is important as a sign of the times. One of the many evils of the slave institution is that it makes labor disreputable in the community where it exists. In all communities there is a public which frowns one kind of labor to be more honorable than another, which has its origin in the fact that some kinds of labor require greater skill, and capacity in the laborer than others. The description of labor which requires the greatest amount of skill and capacity in its performance, is held to be the most honorable; and the respect of the community, as well as the pay, is in a manner regulated by this common gauge. Hence the mechanic who is employed in the manufacture of locomotives and steam engines, and other useful mechanical inventions, holds a higher reward, than the man who digs a canal or sweeps the streets. One is held to be a more respectable calling than the other, because the one requires higher capacity than the other.

The involuntary labor of the slave is degrading, because it is involuntary, and free men instinctively abhor connection with it. Labor can never be held in high esteem where it is performed by slaves; and the free white man, who labors by the side of the slave, doing the same sort of work, must, of necessity, feel his social position to be but little higher than that held by the slave. High-minded mechanics shun the contact. It is natural, and we do not feel surprised that the free white mechanics, employed in the Tredegar Iron Works, refuse to be placed side by side with "chattel" laborers.

This controversy is interesting, we copy the following account of it from the Richmond Times of Friday:

DIFFICULTIES AT THE TREDEGAR AND ARMONY IRON WORKS.—Our city has, for some days, been somewhat excited by an unfortunate controversy, which has arisen between the white workmen of the Tredegar, and of the new "Armon" iron works, and their employers. The occasion of the difficulty was the employment by the Armon Iron Company of a number of negro laborers in their establishment. To prevent the employment of the negroes, and to compel their discharge, a combination was entered into by the white workmen of the two establishments, the nature of which is exhibited in the following resolutions, which they adopted and signed:

RICHMOND, May 23d, 1847.

Resolved, That we, the workmen of Tredegar iron works, do pledge ourselves that we will not go to work, unless the negroes be removed from the puddling furnace at the new mill—likewise from the sander and rolls in the old mill.

2d. Resolved, farther, That we, the puddlers, will not work for less than \$4.50 per ton.

(Signed by the puddlers of Tredegar works.)

Resolved, That we, the puddlers of the new mill, will act on the above resolution.

(Signed by the puddlers of Armon works.)

We, the helpers of puddling furnaces, do act with the above resolution.

(Signed by the helpers at puddling furnaces.)

RICHMOND, May 23d, 1847.

We, the helpers, do stand out for one dollar per ton for all sizes.

(Signed by the helpers.)

We, the rollers, do not intend to work until the above resolution is complied with.

(Signed by the rollers.)

And the following note was communicated with the resolutions, to Mr. J. R. Anderson, the lessor of the Tredegar works:

Mr. Anderson and Managers:

Gentlemen—You need not light up the furnaces Monday, nor any time, until you comply with our resolution.

Although the resolutions of the discontented workmen embrace an increase of wages, as well as the question whether negroes shall be employed, the latter is unquestionably the only point of serious difficulty; for this is distinctly admitted in the following additional resolution adopted on Wednesday:

At a meeting of the workmen of the Tredegar Iron Works—

Resolved, That whereas it has been rumored that we, the said workmen, intended to raise a mob to the injury of our employers, in consequence of the difficulty that has arisen between us and the said employers, from their wishing to employ and instruct colored people in our stead in the said Tredegar works, the undersigned, workmen of the said Tredegar works, take this method of shewing to the public that we have not attempted to raise a mob, (as was rumored); or otherwise to injure any of our employers; having no other object in view, at the time that we resolved to strike but that of trying to prohibit the employment of colored people on the said works.

The Richmond Whig says that "the most important of these conditions cannot be tolerated in a slaveholding community." And farther it says, "the sympathies of all communities are naturally and properly most generally in favor of the hard working man, whose toils ought to be fairly rewarded; but in this community, no combination formed for the purpose avowed by the authors of the recent strike, can receive the slightest toleration."

The proprietor of the works, Mr. J. R. Anderson, has addressed a letter to the workmen, in which he says that their terms cannot be acceded to, and that they must leave. The Richmond papers are evidently alarmed at the position taken by the workmen, and one of them speaks as follows:

COLORED TRAVELLERS.

One of the most wicked and disgraceful forms in which prejudice against color manifests itself at the North, is in refusing ordinary travelling accommodations to colored passengers. On board one of the magnificent steamers of Long Island Sound, a few days since, we met a colored clergyman, Leonard Bacon of New Haven, in 1833 or 4, made use of the most abusive and contemptuous language concerning abolitionists, he said they would not "cease the bewildering cry of immediate emancipation." Gradualism was the only wise and practicable measure, then, in his view. But in 1846 he is reported as having declared himself "in favor of immediate abolition," in his speech before the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian church. And yet the dignified gentleman is quite as abusive and contemptuous in his language towards abolitionists as ever!

From the Christian Investigator.

A RETREATING FIRE.

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use of the most abusive and contemptuous language concerning abolitionists, he said they would not "cease the bewildering cry of immediate

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1846 he is reported as having declared himself "in

favor of immediate abolition," in his speech before

the General Assembly of the New School Presby

terian church. And yet the dignified gentleman

is quite as abusive and contemptuous in his language towards abolitionists as ever!

This is only one specimen among thousands, of the spirit and temper of those with whom we are

called to contend, in this struggle. It is, in fact,

an exhibition of the real character of the great

majority of those in the churches, and especially

in the ministry, who did not enter heartily

into thorough anti-slavery measures. They hate

the entire movement, in any shape. They con-

test the ground inch by inch, and when forced to

yield the argument, item after item, instead of be-

ing more conciliated towards those who have in-

structed them, their rage only increases! The

more they are compelled to concede, the more

bitter and abusive they become, just as men in

despair fight most fiercely when they are driven

into a corner, and do not mean to submit.

Now we should like to know whether such a

course and such a temper are characteristic of

good men? Would they not, if they were humble

and pious Christians, be grateful to those who had

helped them to correct their mistakes? Would

they not frankly acknowledge their error, and ear-

nestly espouse the cause they had opposed?

For our own part, we want no better evidence

than this, that the errors fit not in the head but in

the heart, that is regenerating grace that they

need, and not any further light, in the understand-

ing.

From the Ohio Observer.

The following resolutions were unanimously

adopted by the Congregational Church of Ravenna,

at a meeting of the Church, Sunday, Feb. 14,

1847.

Resolved, That the system of Slavery as it exists

in the United States is a flagrant violation of

every sound principle of morality and religion; an

enormous sin, involving the most atrocious wrongs

to man, and contempt of the Great Creator, who

we set in our own image.

Resolved, That if those laws are necessary to

the existence of the system, which prohibit the

preaching of the gospel, both to the slaves and to

the free people of color, then we regard the insi-

tution itself as directly opposed to the authority

of our Lord Jesus Christ, who commanded his min-

isters to "go into all the world and preach the

gospel to every creature."

Resolved, That we do it the privilege of every

citizen and the duty of every Christian to bear

honest testimony against this sin, and invite sister

churches to take the subject into consideration,

and express their sentiments respecting it.

Resolved, That we cannot fellowship as Chris-

tians those who hold men as property, and articles

of traffic thus reducing them to a level with the

brute, and insuring for their posterity, ignorance

and suffering.

Resolved, That we regard Churches which al-

low their members to hold men in slavery, as guilty

of a great sin, and undeserving the sympathy and

friendship of all Christians.

Resolved, That we regard the laws of the State

of Ohio that deprive people of color of privileges

enjoyed by other citizens, as opposed to the great

law of Christian love, and contrary to every prin-

ciple of good government.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty as citizens

and Christians to seek for the repeal of all laws

making distinctions amongst men on account of

color, believing that such laws have a tendency to

degrade rather than elevate the governed.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be

sent to the Ohio Observer for publication.

E. E. ATWATER, Chairman,

F. W. SETWATER, Clerk.

Governor Slaves—Key West, July 20, 1847.—

Government has slaves in employ on the public

works at Tortugas.

A few days since, six of them

took a small schooner tender and a boat and started

as supposed, for the Bahamas.

When about 90

miles from here to the eastward, they were short of

water, landed on Malacambra, and were captured by

one of our wrecking vessel's crews, and brought to

this port. Have been labelled for salvage.—Cor.

Com. Ad.

RUBINSON—The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, copies an article in favor of the annexation

of the Cuban Islands to the United States, which lately appears in the New York Sun. These Texas and Cuba ad-

vertisements should adopt as their motto, 'Where Slavery is, there is my country.'

Scattered his Mass

Many are the

in the old world to

believe this of selling

to the Magistrates of

that even the Sultan

will their daughter

princes, certainly

in a family in marriage

there, would do well

in a

whole

important Appeal and the gradual ripening of the conspiracy which finally bore the evil fruit of New-
Organization, and much of his conduct could only be accounted for by the supposition of a deeply un-
happy and uncertain state of mind. The strife be-
tween the influences with which he was surrounded
was General Agent, and those that were brought
to bear upon him from without, was severe. But
ended in the victory of the worst part. The broad
fact is that last year of his agency must have been
very bitter to him.

We need not recapitulate the events of that dia-
gnosed period, or the part he took in them. Verily
had his reward! He, no doubt, in some degree
believed the assurances of his clerical brethren, that
of Garrison and his crew were discarded, they were
ready to come in and make Anti-slavery easy and re-
spectable. He did the work required of him, and
found himself despised and neglected for his pains,
by the very men who appointed him his task. He
had his self-respect, and the respect of his old asso-
ciates (who, he knew, had been his true friends),
and he gained only the contempt and neglect of
the men he wished to conciliate. He was never for-
given by the Rabbits of his nest for his early fidelity,
and he remained a *taubed* man to the end of his life.
Poor Philip! he had hard treatment; no worse
than he deserved, but not at their hands. He had
the Free Church in the Marlboro' Chapel, a very
venerable situation, for a few months, and was in-
vited at his threshold by the most pro-slavery min-
isters of his denomination in Boston. He was after-
wards appointed to feed the swine of his masters as
minister at large; next sunk to be editor of the Amer-
ican and Foreign Reporter at New-York; and, as if
that were not degradation enough, ended his life,

(Could worse disgrace on manhood fall?)

A Corresponding Editor of the National Era at
Washington!

He put down in the bills of mortality as having
died of pulmonary consumption; but if the seeds of
his disease could be traced to their origin, we believe
they would be found to have taken root in those long
gates. He had sensibility enough, and knew

the value of personal honor. He felt the loss of the
friendship he had forfeited, and was conscious that
he had deserved the loss of the good opinion upon
which those friendships were founded. And to lose
all for nothing! His conscience was not of so ro-
bust a complexion as that of some of his compatriots,
and these things preyed upon his soul. We believe they
shortened his life. Had he never been an abolition-
ist, or had he remained one, we have no doubt that
he would have been still in the midst of life. His
was a melancholy one, but not without its lesson
of instruction.—q.

Swift once wrote a Treatise in favor of eating the
children of the poor in Ireland, as a remedy for over-
population. But had the Dean of St. Patrick's had the
good luck to have been born an American, he
could have suggested a much more excellent way,
one which has the circumstance of long and un-
interrupted experience to recommend it. Moore has
damned to everlasting fame the illustrious sire of
the unfortunate woman in question, and we wish
that he were the only one of our slaveholding mas-
ters whom his harsh satire should affect:

The weary Statesman now from toil has fled,
From Halls of Council to his negro's shed;
Where, blest, he wos his black Aspasia's grace,
And dreams of Freedom in his Slave's embrace.

REV. SUMNER LINCOLN.

We are happy to hear again from this veteran and
well-tried friend of the slave. Mr. Lincoln was al-
most the only clergyman of the Orthodox Congre-
gational order, in Massachusetts, that stood firm in
the days when the hearts of the hundreds who once
stood by his side were failing them for fear, and they
fled and their faces were seen no more among us. We have always held his character in high rever-
ence. He is one that has chosen to be poor that he
might preserve his integrity inviolate. The thun-
ders of anti-slavery denunciation, which have caused
so much consternation among his brethren, have
played harmlessly about his head, for he knew that
they were not aimed at him, and that they could
not molest him.

A year or two since he removed from Gardner,
where he had been settled for nearly twenty years,
and went to Jamaica, Vermont. It will be seen
that he returned to his former abode to celebrate
the Feast of Emancipation among his old friends.
And also, that he chose this day, out of all the days
in the year, for the commencement of the nearest
relation of life. Mr. Lincoln has our cordial good
wishes for his prosperity and happiness, in his new
connection, and in all his relations with life. Where-
ver the lines fall to him, may they be in pleasant
places!—q.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The anniversary of this event was observed in
Gardner on Sunday the 1st of August. A discourse
by Sumner Lincoln, formerly of Gardner, was
delivered before the two Congregational Societies, as-
sembled in the old meeting house, on the subject of
Freedom, connected with Christianity as its great
cause. The blessings of freedom in contrast with
the evils of slavery were illustrated by reference to
the W. I. Emancipation.

At the close of the services, the marriage ceremony
was performed by W. B. Stone of Gardner, between
Sumner Lincoln of Jamaica, Vt., and Abby C. Har-
wood of Gardner. They were thus, on that glori-
ous day, emancipated from the sorrows of widow-
hood and introduced into the enjoyment of the rights
and privileges of married life. L.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC NIC AT DORCHESTER.

The weather being unfavorable, the friends assem-
bled in the vestry of Rev. Mr. Bailey's church.
The meeting was called to order by Samuel May,
Jr., of Boston, and was organized by appointing Wm.
L. Garrison of Boston President, James N. Buffam
of Lynn, and Bourne Spooner of Plymouth, Vice Presi-
dent, and Robert F. Wallcut of Boston, Secretary.

A season being afforded for vocal prayer, Samuel
May, Jr., invoked the blessing of God upon the
meeting and upon the cause.

"The President, Mr. Garrison, with accompanying
remarks, read appropriate extracts from the 55th
and 59th chapters of Isaiah.

After singing an appropriate hymn, Samuel May,
Jr., addressed the meeting, giving a condensed
statement of the facts in the history of West India
emancipation.

The meeting was next addressed by Wm. W.

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., that a committee
of finance, consisting of three, be appointed—James N. Buffam, Increase S. Smith, and Wm. C. Neil
were chosen.

After Mr. Buffam finished his remarks, Wm. W.
Brown, J. N. Buffam, Wm. C. Neil, and Wm. L.
Garrison occupied the time, till the recess, in anec-
dotes and remarks relating to the prejudice of color
in this country, and the absence of it in England
and Europe generally.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken; after
which, on coming together, Edmund Quincy, Esq.,
took the floor, and spoke half an hour very elo-
quently.

Parker Pillsbury next addressed the meeting, upon
a resolution which he offered, but which, as no action
was taken on it, got mislaid, and cannot be reported.

Wm. L. Garrison spoke eloquently of the failure
of the prophecies of evil from immediate emancipa-
tion, and of the truth and faithfulness of God's
promises.

Increase S. Smith then presented the following
resolution respecting the late venerable Seth Sprague,
which, after some appropriate remarks from the mo-
tor—also from Hiram W. Blanchard and Richard
Glapp of Dorchester—was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the day which we now celebrate,
is an appropriate time to mention, with respect and
gratitude, the Hon. SETH SPRAGUE, of Duxbury,
who was, during his life, one of the firmest and most
efficient champions of freedom in this slave-bound
country. He has finished his work in the body, and
has passed on; but, though dead, he still speaks,
and exhorts us all, by his precepts and example, to
be faithful to that party.

While Mr. Garrison was speaking, a motion was
made and carried that the meeting adjourn to the
grove; the weather having cleared up, and there
being yet between two and three hours before it
would be time to leave.

The meeting being called to order at the grove,
after a spirited song by friends from Weymouth, a
very effective speech was made by Wm. I. Bowditch,
Esq., and, after another song, the meeting was ad-
dressed by Loring Moody and Mr. Garrison, until
near the time for adjournment.

A vote of thanks was rendered to Elias Richards
and other friends from Weymouth, whose musical
powers had added so much to the pleasure of the
gathering.

The following hymn, composed for the occasion
by F. M. Adlington of Weymouth, was sung with
much effect:

HYMN FOR AUGUST 1, 1847.

Time—Patriotic Fire Cry.

Hark! the cry emancipation,
Freedom's voice to-day;

May it echo through the nation,
Till the hardest hearts obey;

Till the men of lofty station
At their feet their offerings lay.

Chorus—ha la
On this day the notes of gladness
Rose like incense from the isles,
Banished was the cause of sadness,
Slavery's scourge no more defiles;

Tears, that stung the brain to madness,
Freedom changed to joyful smiles.

Chorus.
Lift the voice with heart-emotion,
Not a note shall e'er be lost;

Freedom's hymn of pure devotion
Yet shall shake this iron coast;

Like the drops that form the ocean
Like the number freedom's host.

Chorus.
O'er our land while human cattle
Labor, bleed, and hope in vain,

there, would do well to take a leaf out of our book.

THE BLOOD OF REVOLUTION.

We see it stated in some exchange paper that a
daughter of Thomas Jefferson is now the property of
a devout widow of the Baptist persuasion, at Stark-
ville, Mississippi, and that her pious mistress has so
high a value for her that she would not part with
her for less than a thousand dollars! We presume
this is the same daughter of the Revolution who
was sold at New Orleans a few years since, and her
genealogy urged as an *appreciating* circumstance,
if we may be allowed the use of an Americanism in
speaking of so very American a proceeding. The
lady was said, at the time, like Hero in the play, "to
strike herself;" so striking was her resemblance to
the well-known lineaments of the Father of mod-
ern Democracy; who, it is a matter of notoriety,
like David of old.

Wide as his command,
Was his Maker's image through the land!

Many as the devices of princes and potentates
in the old world to put money in their purse, we
believe this of selling their own children is peculiar
to the Migrants of the model Republic. I do not think
that even the Sultan or the Emperor of Morocco ever
sold their daughters in the market. The Christian
princes certainly do not; unless, indeed, it be the occa-
sional marriage, the devils of ways and means,

there, would do well to take a leaf out of our book.

While the despot claims his chattel,
Struggle still to break his chain;

Gird the loins, prepare for battle;

God's with us—strive again.

It should be mentioned that the use of the vestry
was generously granted without pay—a fact, of
which had the meeting been apprised, a suitable ex-
pression of thanks would doubtless have been voted.

W. M. L. GARRISON, President.

R. F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

Dorchester, July 31, 1847.

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We are happy to hear again from this veteran and
well-tried friend of the slave. Mr. Lincoln was al-
most the only clergyman of the Orthodox Congre-
gational order, in Massachusetts, that stood firm in
the days when the hearts of the hundreds who once
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Like the number freedom's host.

Chorus.

O'er our land while human cattle

Labor, bleed, and hope in vain,

there, would do well to take a leaf out of our book.

POETRY.

From the Christian Citizens.
BROTHER LEAGUERS.
Addressed to the Members of the League of
Universal Brotherhood, in America.
BY H. G. ADAMS.

Brother leaguers! though the waters
Of the wide Atlantic roll
All between us, we are with ye—
We are with ye—heart and soul;
And we send this greeting to ye—
Send it by a trusty friend—
Tried and trusty—firm and faithful—
Ever looking to the end.

Brother leaguers! though the billows
Foam and chase and roll between,
Yet our spirits have communion,
As though nought did interfere.
Stretch your hands across the ocean,
We will give ye hand for hand:
Link by link the chain is growing
That shall circle every land.

Brother leaguers! onward marching—
Marching with your phalanx strong,
Not for rapine, nor for bloodshed,
Not for violence and wrong:
Faint not, fear not; be ye steadfast:
Never weary, never flag;

There is certain conquest for ye,
Though the time may seem to lag.
Brother leaguers! ye are banded—
Banded in a righteous cause:
There's not spot upon your banners;
Ye are truly "holy war."

Leagues for war, and leagues for commerce,
Are, and through all time have been,
But a league to make men brothers,
Ne'er before the world hath seen.

Brother leaguers! we are growing,
Like ye, stronger every day;
Prejudices melt and vanish,
Old delusions pass away:

We look for the "good time coming,"
And we strive to bring it near;
For it is not for looking merely,
Nor for wishing, will it be here.

Brother leaguers! earnest-hearted
Laborers among ye stand,
And their voices like trumpets,
Going forth to every land.

What say they? "Release the bondman,"
Let the fettered one go free!
Reck the weary—lift the fallen—
Feed the hungry?" as say we.

Brother leaguers! creed or colors
Unto us no difference make—
Soft or hard, or white or saffre,
We the out-stretched hand will take;

And in every human creature,
Abject, fallen though he be,
We can see a man—a brother,
Love and pity: so can ye.

Brother leaguers! Brother leaguers!
Each for each, and all for all,
Let us strive, and let us labor,
Scouring nought, however small;

That shall calm one angry feeling,
That shall bid one sorrow cease;
So, by little and by little,
We may gain the world to PEACE.

BROTHER MAN.

By GOODWIN BARNEY.
Cast in one—cast we are Two;
Wherefore make so much ado?
Why should differ I and you?
God is one, and we are Two—
Brother man, brother man!

We are wrong, and God is right—
Brother man, brother man!
Why should difference end in fight?
Why should good be quelled by might?

We are wrong, and God is right—
Brother man, brother man!

We are heads, and God the string—
Brother man, brother man!

If we do not closely cling,

Snapped will be the jewelled ring;
We are heads, and God the string—

Brother man, brother man!

We are parts, and God is All—
Brother man, brother man!

Should our body's members braw,

Would it not the brain appal?

We are parts, and God is All—
Brother man, brother man!

We are limbs, and God the Head—
Brother man, brother man!

Were the arms to contest led,

Bruises o'er the frame would spread,

We are limbs,—and God the Head—

Brother man, brother man!

God has spoke it; we shall see—
Brother man, brother man!

All mankind shall brethren be,

Like the stars in unity—

God has spoke it; we shall see—
Brother man, brother man!

THE REFORMER.

By J. G. WHITTIER.
Happy he whose inward ear
Angel-comforters can hear,
O'er the rabbler's laughter;
And, while hatred's fagots burn,
Glimmers through the smoke discern
Of the good hereafter.

Knowing this, that never yet
Share of Truth was very sweet
In the world's wild fallow;

After hands shall sow the seed;

After hands from hill and mead,

Reap the harvest yellow.

Thus, with somewhat of the Seer,
Must the mortal pioneer
From the future borrow;

Clothe the waste with dreams of grain,

And on midnight's sky of rain,

Paint the golden morn!

THE RIGHT.

Strike for the Right, strike for the Right!
The smiles of angels are cheering us on,
Our hearts are true, though our ranks are few,
And bright and keen is the blade we've drawn.

The giant Wrong, colossal and strong,
Is clad in a vesture of triple steel;

But his bleeding brow to the earth shall bow,

Before the truth in its infant seal.

REFORMATORY.

WATER CURE.

We have received, by the kindness of a friend abroad, the following prospectus of a new periodical on the Water Cure. The high reputation of the gentlemen named as editors, the means their position will enable them to command for rendering the work one of uncommon interest and ability, as well as a deep sense of the value of this new method of treatment, induce us to give nearly the whole Prospectus a place in our columns. The only thing needed, we are convinced, in relation to this subject, is light, the accumulation and study of facts, the record and comparison of the experience of water practitioners. By these means the new method will soon assume its place, not indeed as a panacea, as some ignorantly boast it, but as, perhaps, the most invaluable branch of the healing art.

The numerous Water Cure establishments on this side of the ocean will, we hope, add their quota of experience to enrich the pages of the new Journal. We give it therefore all the publicity our columns afford.—W. R.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL,
AND
HYGIENIC MAGAZINE.

Edited by J. M. GULLY, M. D., Malmesbury; and W. M'LEOD, M. D., Ben Rhydding, Ousey.

To be published monthly; price 6d.

The time has arrived when, from the wide-spreading opinion of the efficacy of the WATER CURE, it is expedient that some means should be taken to give continuous publicity to its principles, and to the practical experience of its more numerically-increasing professors in this country. Hourly, and by private communications, the facts of its power in overcoming disease have been breaking down the prejudices which, from various causes and associations, were arrayed against it.

The British Medical Profession require to have

so grave a subject placed before them in all the strength of the lightest representations of the Water Cure, that upon it, out of the repertory of facts that are accumulating in every place in the kingdom where it is practiced.

Already a distinguished member of the Medical Profession (Dr. Forster) has announced in the journal which he edits, "British and Foreign Medical Review," that

medical men must examine into the water treatment, and draw from its list of means remedies

against some diseases at least.

But although many members of the profession

are of the opinion that the Water Cure is more or less applicable in more or fewer cases, it is evident, from the man-

ner in which the journal above referred to speaks

of it, (and it is the recognized leading organ of

the practitioners of the ordinary medication, and the

article on the Water Cure is the most able which

any of them have written on the subject,) that a

dark ignorance of all that concerns the Water Cure

exists among the members of the Medical Profes-

sion.

To meet these requirements, therefore, to bring

before the British public and the Medical Profes-

sion a series of facts and reasonings tending to de-

velop the Hygienic System of treating disease, to

which the name of Water Cure has been given, is

the object of the publication, the title of which is

at the head of this statement. No one concerned

in the Journal has any hope of emolument; but

each one is actuated by the strong desire to spread

far and wide the benefits which, in their own per-

sons or from their own observations, they know

are derivable from the treatment which it advo-

cates.

It is desirable that a similar motive should

actuate all those practitioners of the Water Cure

who daily behold disease removed by its agency;

and it is hoped that each of them will take ad-

vantage of the pages of the "WATER CURE JOUR-

NAL" to disseminate the good they are effecting, in

order that such good may spread in wide circles

throughout society, promulgating, together with a

more philosophical plan of remedying bodily ill-

ness, the habits and the gain derivable from that cardinal

virtue, Temperance.

The Journal will commence on the 1st of Au-

gust.

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gust.

All articles for the pages of the Journal to be

forwarded to Dr. GULLY, at Ma-ver, or to Dr. M'LEOD, each month.

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July, 1847.

AN EXECUTION.

Another of these disgraceful, distressing and barbarous scenes was enacted by the people of Pennsylvania, on the 23rd ult., in the usual edifying, moral-improving, and God-exalting manner; the Church, of course, not only very complacently consenting to, but absolutely requiring, the bloody exhibition, and furnishing a high official to witness and sanctify this death-enacting outrage on humanity. It will be seen by the subjoined account that an 'improvement' in the mode of breaking men's necks, invented by a physician, was tried on this occasion, as being more 'humane' than the old method; but it didn't work well in this instance, though the invention is pronounced to be a 'good one.' We think this physician had better confine his experiments on death-enacting to the human frame, and sanctify this death-enacting outrage on humanity. It will be seen by the subjoined account that an 'improvement' in the mode of breaking men's necks, invented by a physician, was tried on this occasion, as being more 'humane' than the old method; but it didn't work well in this instance, though the invention is pronounced to be a 'good one.'

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